CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, consisting a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

Extra super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Do do Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Turkan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-8, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
4-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 pcs super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
5 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Moses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Pink and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Superblk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
5-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do French & India do Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted barege es and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Taffeta ribons, all widths and colors
A few pcs rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indes and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Silk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do do do silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Gatters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannic Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Orleans Molasses,

IN hhds. and barrels, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
April 3. 74-3w.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 22d ult., a negro woman named *DICY*, about 26 years of age, of a small size, dark complected and likely, a scar under the left breast occasioned by a rising. The above reward will be given to any person who will confine the said woman in any jail so that I get her again, or deliver her to me, on Deep River, Moore County, N. C.

PHILLIP BROOKS.
April 2, 1832. 74-3t.

WATER WORKS at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th April ensuing, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House, his interest (being one half) in the Fayetteville Water Works. The Works are now in complete order, having been thoroughly repaired and considerably extended since his purchase in 1830. Terms will be accommodating, and will be stated on the day of sale. E J HALE.

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auctioneers.*
March 30, 1832

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the **first Monday of May** next, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

	TAX
600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes,	$1 60
1200 ditto on Neill's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens,	8 40
132 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young,	1 22
200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier,	20

The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.

100 acres on Neill's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation $100	80
530 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value $700,	5 60
87½ ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value $87½	62
50 ditto on Neill's creek, owner unknown, valuation $50,	40

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
March 26, 1832. 73-6t.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

COACH MAKING.

CHARLES T GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person Street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.

From the experience of several years in the business, and having first rate materials, &c. they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.

N. B. Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Fayetteville, March 6. 70 6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,

A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.

JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.
Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c &c.
March 20. 72tf.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

CONGRESS.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Concluded.

Sir, the extinguishment of the national debt will be felt as an evil by the monopolists and capitalists of the North and East, inasmuch as an annual flow of ten or twelve millions of dollars, in that direction will be discontinued; and inasmuch as longer necessity for high taxes ceasing, an apprehension of reduction, at the moment when so much capital is let loose, will beget difficulty and anxiety in making investments in pursuits highly profitable or exorbitantly bountied.

Sir, this part of the subject awakens painful reminiscences of the tendency of Governments in other countries and other times—of the humiliating fact, illustrated upon almost every page of history, that all Governments have been so cunningly devised, and curiously constructed, as to burthen the *many* and benefit the *few*—to increase the strength of the powerful, and perpetuate the feebleness of the weak. We had believed that our Revolution, which was achieved for the sake of *principle*, and not to escape from practical oppression, had opened upon the world brighter hopes. We had hoped that our Constitution, which rests upon the immutable rights of man, and the principles of eternal justice, would guarantee to feebleness support and protection, and impose upon the powerful, wholesome and efficient restraints. Sir, we have long enjoyed this pleasing delusion, but is it not delusion?

To a superficial observer, ours seems to be, in fact, what it is in theory, a Government of the many, for the benefit of the many. A closer investigation discloses the truth, that it is, practically, a Government of the smallest possible majority, over the largest possible minority—that the largest minority is laid under contribution to augment the aggregate of exactions, and the majority is let down to the lowest safe point, to enhance the value of the dividends. And that this majority, thus small and effective, is, in fact, wielded by a combination of monopolists, capitalists, and adventuring politicians, who divide among themselves the richest spoils of their triumphs, and throw but a crumb—if indeed so much—to the mere serfs of party. And sir, where is the check upon combinations for selfish and unprincipled exactions? The check of responsibility entirely fails; for though the dominant majority is responsible to their immediate constituents, yet they are under no responsibility to the millions who are laid under contribution. There is no responsibility of *the parts* to each other. Hence, in a widely extended confederacy, embracing large sections of dissimilar and conflicting interests, combinations upon the selfish principle may be formed, without fear of responsibility, and grind into the very dust large and flourishing regions. This has been the precise operation of the Tariff system and the Tariff majorities.

Sir, I say it with deep reluctance, but I feel it my solemn duty to say it, that I can scarcely conceive of a Government more dangerous, than one which enables irresponsible and profligate majorities, in a widely extended country, inviting to depredation and rapine, by dissimilar and conflicting interests, to lay under contribution whole sections, and all the profits of industry peculiar to those sections.

Sir, it is this view of the subject which is most deeply interesting to every individual who lives by the cultivation of the earth in the Southern States. The whole South is subjected to a system of exaction, such as has never been long borne by any free people upon the globe.

I shall endeavor to illustrate this position, not by a resort to political metaphysics, but by presenting those facts and considerations which lie upon the surface of things, and are level to the meanest capacity.

Looking into the tables of our domestic exports, I take a year, which is believed to be a fair average of their relative proportions, in all respects for several years.

The whole exports of the United States, for that year of the growth and produce of the United States, amount to $49,874,079

Of that whole amount the articles of Southern production only amount as follows. To wit:

The Rice to	$1,553,482
Cotton to	24,035,058
Tobacco to	6,222,837
For wheat, naval stores of all sorts, and other exports from the South, cannot be precisely ascertained, but is believed to be about	5,000,000
	36,811,080
	$13,062,691

From the foregoing statement it appears, that the Southern States, comprising not one third of the whole population of the Union, actually export annually, to foreign countries, near three fourths of the whole exports of domestic growth and production.

How is it, sir, that with such an immense export, the South is growing poorer? How is it that the Northern population, comprising two-thirds of the whole population, export not more than one-fourth, and yet are abounding in all the comforts and luxuries of foreign countries, and increasing daily in prosperity? How are the North enabled to buy and consume such a proportion of foreign imports? It is not because they buy them with produce exported. No, Sir. It is not by means of invading their capital that they are enabled so to multiply their enjoyments. They are too prudent for *that*, and besides their career to prosperity is constantly onward. Then, sir, how is it that they can consume nearly two-thirds of the whole importation, when they do not send abroad, of their own produce, one-third of the value of that which they consume, and when they do not invade their capital?

Sir, the most that they would be entitled to, is the value of their exports, enhanced by the profits of freight upon exports and imports; and yet they consume more than double the whole amount of their exports and freight. How is it done? It is through the instrumentality of the Tariff system, which I will now explain.

The Tariff, by enhancing the price of the foreign article to the whole amount of the duty, enables the domestic manufacturer to bring his manufactures, of like kind, into the market, and sell them for a price equal or nearly equal to the foreign article, burthened as it is with a high duty. The domestic article is sent to the South and sold for high profits, and drains off in that way a large part of the income of the southern planter, for his cotton and tobacco—and these profits, so made by the manufacturer, enables him to consume of the foreign importation. Now the average of all the duties has been accurately calculated, and it exceeds forty-five per cent. The South, therefore, pays upon all they consume either forty-five per cent. upon the price, if it be the foreign article, or about the same amount in the enhanced price of the domestic article. It is in this enhanced price produced by the duties on imports, that the North extracts from the South a large share of their profits of planting; and by the use of these profits, so extracted, the North is enabled to *substitute* itself for the South, and consume the imports, which in the absence of the tax, would have been the legitimate fruits of Southern labour. In other words, the products of southern labour, as they are used in the foreign exchanges, are burthened with a tax of forty-five per cent. The products of Northern labour, as they are not used in foreign exchanges, are entirely free from tax—hence an inequality which, in the long run, must of necessity be ruinous to the South.

Again. The Southern planter, who makes a bale of cotton, is just as much entitled to it, as the Northern manufacturer, who makes a piece of cloth, is entitled to his cloth. This is conceded on all hands—for both the bale of cotton and the piece of cloth, are the fruits of their labour respectively.

But both wish to carry their articles into market—and both are permitted to do it free of tax. But mark the consequence. The planter sends his cotton to Liverpool to exchange for cloth, but when he brings his cloth home he is stopt at the custom house, and told that he must surrender forty-five yards in the hundred. The planter then retains only fifty-five yards, though he has honestly earned one hundred. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his whole piece of one hundred yards, but by the intervention of the Tariff, he is enabled to sell it at an advance of forty or forty-five per cent. upon the natural price. How then stands the case? Here are two men who have each earned one hundred yards of cloth by their labour, worth one hundred dollars per piece as the natural price—I mean, by natural price, the cost of production. The Southern man is compelled to give up forty-five yards, and is permitted to keep fifty-five yards—worth fifty-five dollars. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his 100 yards, worth one hundred dollars, but, by the aid of the Tariff, he is enabled to sell his one hundred yards, say for one hundred and forty dollars. That is, the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Southern man, is, in the long run, by the intervention of the Tariff, made to be worth eighty-five dollars less than the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Northern Manufacturer. I exclude any enhancement of the price of the fifty-five pieces—because in the practical operation, they are purchased for consumption. Is it possible to conceive a case of more revolting hardship? And yet this illustrates truly the operation of the Tariff.

To do equal justice, the Government, as it taxes by impost the Southern man's piece of cloth when imported, should also tax by excise the Northern manufacturers's piece to the same amount—and wherefore ought not this to be the case? Has not the Southern man just as much earned by his labours his piece, as the Northern manufacturer has earned his by his labour? This is one of the bitter fruits of indirect taxes. And to whatever amount the revenue may be reduced, the same principle will act, and the like results, to *that extent*, will be produced.

Sir, this is the great secret of the ruinous transfer of the profits of Southern labour, to augment the prosperity of the North and East.

Again. It is said that the consumer pays the import duties. Though not assenting to that proposition, I will assume that principle in this argument.—The Government collects a revenue upon imports of, say twenty-three millions a year. The South exports three-fourths of the products, which are exchanged for the imports upon which these twenty-three millions are levied—that is to say, seventeen millions of the duties are levied on goods exchanged for the products of Southern labour. Repeal the Tariff, and the South would be entitled to consume or to sell three-fourths of the imports. But under existing circumstances—say the South consumes one half the imports—then the South, as consumers, pay duties or taxes of eleven and a half millions. The other half is consumed in the North and East—that is to say, they are consumed in consideration of their exports—and of course pay, as consumers, six millions of dollars—but the North and East are also to consume the residue of the imports, upon which five and a half millions of duties are to be paid. Now, how are the non-exporting States either to pay the five and a half millions, or to acquire the whole imports upon which that sum is levied?

It is done precisely in the manner before stated—that is to say—although the South pays only half the taxes in the first instance, (or any other proportion, which, whatever it may be, is wholly immaterial, and leaves wholly unaffected the truth of the argument,) still the South has suffered the North to extract from the profits of Southern labour, by the enhanced prices of the domestic manufactures, a sum that enables the North to substitute itself as a consumer in place of the South and actually to enjoy the fruits of which the South has been most unjustly stript by means of the Tariff.

So that, in fact, the South pays directly and indirectly upon consumption, near three-fourths—exceeding two-thirds of the whole revenue of the Government collected upon imports. To give entire accuracy to the statement, it is necessary to deduct the amount of freight and the taxes upon the amount consumed, by those who substitute themselves as consumers, by reason of sales of unprotected articles in the South, the principal of which consists of live stock.

When we advert, sir, not only to the ruinous inequality in levying the taxes of this Government, but also to that other and more unequal operation—the disbursement of at least three-fourths of that revenue in the non-exporting States, we shall be able to discern the causes which have produced results so advantageous to the Tariff States, and so disastrous to the planting States.

Sir, it would be an alleviation of these evils, severe as they are upon a great section of the Union, if we could know that this policy augments the national wealth and the national prosperity. But, Sir, such is not the fact. It is susceptible of demonstration, that this policy diminishes the aggregate of national wealth.

It commends itself to the approbation of its friends, not as the means of increasing that wealth, but as the instrument of a forced and unnatural transfer of the profits of agricultural labor, to enhance the capital and profits of the manufacturing interest. But, Sir, that an augmentation of the wealth of the nation is not the consequence of these protecting duties, I beg leave to read a passage from a work of one of the most able, sagacious, and profound political economists that this or any other country ever produced—of one, whose capacious mind, and astonishing powers, have undergone a rectification by forty years of experience in public life; and the monuments of whose genius will attract the admiration of posterity, when the works of some of his bitterest revilers shall have dropped from the memory of man. The argument is clear, compressed and demonstrative.

[Mr. M. here read an extract from a work of Mr. Gallatin, concluding as follows:]

"With one thousand bushels of wheat worth one dollar a bushel, one thousand yards of cloth, of a certain quality, may be purchased. If the capital and labour employed, or which might be employed, in producing the thousand bushels of wheat, do, when applied to the production of similar cloth, produce in the same time one thousand yards, there is neither comparative gain or loss in that application of capital and labour. But if thus applied, it produces only eight hundred yards, there is an actual *national loss* of two hundred yards, equal to two hundred dollars, or two hundred bushels of wheat, since the same labour and capital, if applied to the production of wheat, would have produced one thousand bushels, with which one thousand yards of the cloth might have been purchased."

To make this demonstration clearer, if that be possible, let us take a nearer view of the application of these principles to the actual state of things. It is desirable to have home establishments for the manufacture of coarse woollens. The manufacturer says he cannot go into it, as without protection, it will be a losing business: that he can make more money in other pursuits, than he can in the manufacture of coarse woollens. The Government, however, determines to have home establishments, and lays a tax of fifty per cent. on all imported coarse woollens. The manufacturer goes into the business, not because, if let alone, he could make as much money at it as in other employments, but because the Government, by increasing the price of the foreign article fifty per cent. enables him to sell the home article at fifty per cent. above the natural price. It is clear, therefore, that all who go into the business, have been induced, by the interference of the Government, to abandon a more profitable, for a pursuit in the absence of such interference, less profitable. The *National loss* is exactly the original difference between the old and the new pursuit. But the Government makes up that difference to the manufacturer, and often much more than makes it up. How does the Government make it up? Why, by taxing all the consumers of the foreign article, and thereby enabling the manufacturer, by increasing his prices, to tax the consumers of the domestic article. The result of which operation is two-fold—first, a national loss, by substituting an unproductive for a productive pursuit. Secondly, a loss imposed upon the great body of consumers, for the individual benefit of a few manufacturers—to enable them to pursue a business which not only impairs the national wealth, but which also enriches them.

But, sir, I am aware that this reasoning is too unambitious and minute, to mingle itself with the magnificent conceptions of the Senator from Kentucky. He disdains to push the powers of analysis to that high point, from which the eye may take in the very elements of these complex questions of political economy—unpretending accuracy is beneath the aspirations of his ambitious genius.

That Senator opens his speech by adverting to the seven years next preceding the Tariff of 1824, as being the most disastrous, and the seven years succeeding as the most prosperous, in the history of this country. The distress of the former period is ascribed to the want of protection, and the prosperity of the latter is represented as the effect of the protective system. Sir, nothing can be more loose and inconclusive than this general statement. But, was the pecuniary distress, experienced in this country during the years 1819, '20, '21, and 1822, occasioned by the want of a high protective system? If so, why did not England escape, which was literally barricadoed by restrictions and prohibitions? Sir, the causes of that distress lay much deeper; the effects were first developed in Europe, and were there experienced in all the gradations of depression, stagnation, and, finally, of universal, unexampled and overwhelming distress. Those causes operated upon the whole commercial world; their influences reached this country, and combining here with other causes peculiar to ourselves, produced general depression and much distress.

The wars of the French revolution had convulsed the continent of Europe for twenty-five years; the arts of peace and the pursuits of civil life were neglected or abandoned, and every country, in turn became the theatre of war. The insular situation of England enabled her to occupy a commanding position—for while she, as one of the belligerent powers, made prodigious efforts on land; her navy swept the ocean, her commerce perraded every quarter of the globe, and her workshops supplied the whole of Europe. Notwithstanding her prodigious expenditures, it may be well questioned whether she had ever enjoyed in so eminent a degree all the elements of prosperity. At the fall of Napoleon France was covered with all the armies of Europe—immense expenditures of public money created a demand for every thing, and prices went up to the very highest point. England participated most largely in this apparent prosperity. Her paper system—the government expenditures—the suspension of specie payments—the consequent depreciation of the

circulating medium, together with the unexampled influx of wealth from the continent of Europe, as the rewards of manufacturing industry—all combined to give a highly artificial value to every species of property, and the appearance of the highest degree of general prosperity. Her stupendous resources, stimulating to preternatural efforts her commercial and manufacturing interests, gave her an energy—a momentum—which carried her forward for several years without much apparent diminution.

The armies of Europe were disbanded and became producers—every department of labour soon became overstocked; government expenditures ceased; specie payments were resumed; and a re-action ensued, every where exhibiting the most appalling distresses. This country felt the re-action, in the sudden depression of the price of every article of exportation. The paper system—the most fatal curse to the prosperity of this country, had pervaded every portion of this Union—every county, town, and parish, was inundated with bank notes, at a ruinous depreciation, and every species of property had risen to the highest prices. Deluded by false appearances, and the facility of procuring money, the spirit of speculation was excited—large debts incautiously contracted—when this sudden depression of prices came upon the country as a paralysis, and all those distresses of which the most of us retain a vivid and painful recollection. Among the causes of that distress, the paper system was undoubtedly the most effective and most pernicious, and where the system of banking was pushed to the greatest extent, the greatest distress was invariably found.

Sir, whatever of prosperity we have enjoyed since 1824, instead of being in consequence of the Tariff, has been in despite of it. We are yet a young and vigorous Republic, in the finest regions of the Globe, with free institutions, and a hardy, industrious, honest, and enterprizing people—with so many favoring circumstances, it is almost impossible to arrest our career—particular sections may be injured, but *as a whole*, our course must be onward. But our growth, our prosperity, and our greatness, are all ascribed to the Tariff of 1824, and the "bill of abominations" of 1828—that prohibitory system which has been alike the reproach and the curse of Spain, the country, of all others, in which it has been most fondly cherished.

Sir, as well might the empiric who had dosed and drugged a young giant, who grows apace in spite of the poisons, ascribe to the medicaments his expanding form, his gigantic dimensions, and his compactness and power of muscle

Sir, the Senator from Kentucky has given you a rapid and vigorous sketch of the history of the Tariff system; he adverted to the act of 1789, as having "sanctified the principle;" he deplored the causes growing out of the French revolution, which obstructed this salutary policy; and remarked the singular coincidence of the recurrence of every four years, from 1816 to 1832. Sir, I was surprised that the plainest principles of association did not awaken his attention to a similar recurrence of another great question at similar intervals. I was surprised that it did not occur to the recollection of the Senator that the Tariff policy, now for *the fifth time*, is agitated and discussed, immediately upon the eve of the Presidential election—that the tocsin is sounded and the banner unfurled at the precise moment when a rally is to be made for the great and final struggle.

Sir, this view of the subject calls up a train of melancholy reflections. It suggests the facility of combination of great pecuniary with great political interests, to seize upon the Government, and divide among themselves its patronage and its bounties. It suggests painful doubts, whether the President-making faculty is not a power so preponderating in our political machinery, that when violently excited it may not derange its harmonious action, or prove destructive to its organization.

The Senator from Kentucky defends the protective system upon the broad ground that it is the only policy effectually counteractive of an unfavourable *balance of trade*. Sir, I had not expected to hear this exploded doctrine introduced into this debate. I had supposed it would have been suffered to sleep with the statesmen of the Tudors and the Stuarts.—It finds no abiding place in Europe. It is the jest and the scoff of her practical statesmen, as well as her writers upon political economy—save only in fallen, impoverished, and devoted Spain, where much may be found common to her and the defenders of the American System. What, Sir, is meant by the balance of trade? It is that commercial intercourse in which the *importation exceeds the exportation*.

The Senator from Kentucky states that in the last ten years and three quarters, our exports to G. Britain were two hundred and seventy-three millions of dollars; that our imports, during the same time were three hundred and twenty millions—giving an excess of fifty-seven millions, which he sets down as clear loss, and exclaims emphatically, "How can the United States sustain themselves under this ruinous trade?" Sir, the fallacy of this argument consists in supposing when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, that a debt is contracted to the amount of the difference. Whereas, in a fair commerce, prosecuted by a country with a commercial marine of her own, the value of imports, for a series of years taken together, will be equal to the aggregate value of exports and freights.

In a single commercial operation, if the value of imports is just equal to the value of exports, it is clear that there is a loss to the whole amount of freight. Yet this, according to the doctrine of the *balance of trade* is neither a gainful nor a losing business. Again: If, in a single operation, the value of imports is less than the value of exports, this, according to the *balance of trade*, is a gainful commerce, though he who receives a return cargo less valuable than the outward, feels sorely that it is a losing business. So, if instead of a single case, in all the commercial operations of a country the value of imports shall be less than the value of exports, it is said the balance of trade is favorable—whereas nothing is more demonstrative than when the value of all the return cargoes is less than the value of all the outward, that it is a losing business.

On the other hand, if, in a single operation, the value of the return cargo is greater than that of the outward, and out of the return cargo the merchant pays for the outward, and all the expenses of the voyage, still retaining in his hands a large residue, the *balance of trade*, says he is growing poorer, while *he feels* that he is growing richer. So, while all the individuals of a nation, by like operations, are growing richer, the *balance of trade* says the nation is growing poorer.

Nothing can be more unfair and delusive than from a list of our exports to, and imports from, a given country, to pronounce upon that intercourse as being either gainful or losing. This is manifest when we consider the direct and indirect trade—the circuitous voyages, finding so many intermediate points; and complicating its concerns with so many new interests.

Permit me to illustrate this view, by reference to a case which actually happened a few years ago.

Bear in mind that the fact to be ascertained is, whether our fur trade to the North West coast of America is gainful or losing, according to this notion of the balance of trade.

A ship fitted out from New England, with a cargo worth about five thousand dollars, for the fur trade, on the North-west coast of America, got a cargo of furs, proceeded on her voyage to China, exchanged them for teas, silks, &c., and brought home a cargo worth nearly two hundred thousand dollars. This, according to the *balance of trade*, was a most ruinous operation. The shrewd and enterprizing Yankee, understanding the fact, but not comprehending this philosophy, was willing to pocket the money, and surrender the theory to the champions of the American System.

Sir, the whole of this doctrine proceeds upon the hypothesis that commercial intercourse is a species of gambling—*that the gain of one is the loss of another*. I shall not stop to examine this hypothesis, but barely remark that it was an illiberal notion entertained in the earlier ages of commerce, that it has long since been exploded, and is now universally denounced by an enlightened political philosophy.

The great object of contest between the respective parties to this tariff question is, whether the tariff States shall furnish the planting States with manufactures, or the planting States furnish the Tariff States. It is with pain—yes, Sir, it is with grief, that I consider the question in this aspect. It presents a naked case of the reversal of the ordinations of benign Providence, by the tyrannical legislation of man. My proposition is, that in the absence of restrictions, the South would import and furnish (or could do it) the tariff States with the chief part of their supplies of manufactures.

Owing to the dense population of England, the abundance of fuel, the inexhaustible mines, the perfection of machinery, the cheapness of labour, and the invigorating climate in which the human animal can perform the greatest possible amount of labour, upon the least possible amount of subsistence, the cost of production of almost every species of manufacture, is a great deal less than it is in this country. The South would exchange the raw material for the foreign article, which, enhanced in its price by the rate of exchange, storage, freight, commission, and every necessary charge, would come into the home market, (if free from impost duty,) and drive from it all domestic competition. In truth, the foreign article could be sold in the home market at from fifteen to thirty per cent. less than the similar domestic article. This is obvious from the fact, that the manufacturer is now protected by duties averaging more than forty-five per cent., and insists that any material modification will destroy his business, and involve him in bankruptcy.

The duty of every Government is to extend equal protection to all parts, the correlative obligation is, that all the parts shall contribute equally to the support of Government. But is it not tyranny, the most odious and detestable, to deprive one of the parts, without equivalent, of all its natural advantages, to bestow them on another?

Sir, it is an utter misconception of the true nature of Government, to suppose it is instituted to confer bounties, and do acts of munificence. Government *has nothing of its own* to give, and it can only give to one by taking from another—which, if done without equivalent, is naked, palpable, injustice. The South asks for nothing. The North is clamorous for protection, which, if it mean any thing, means that the Government shall give *that which it has not*, but that which it shall *take* from others.

The Senator from Kentucky has said, that the doctrine of free trade is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us during our colonial vassalage. I must confess my utter astonishment at the introduction of such a topic, in support of this system of restrictions. I should be wholly unable to account for it, had I not seen the dignity of deliberation descend from the region of argument to a level with the passions. The Senator, upon the reflection of a moment, cannot fail to perceive the glaring error into which he has fallen. That the reverse of the proposition is precisely the fact—that success in this protective policy is but to substitute New England for Old England—so that the former may *now* burthen a free people, as the latter formerly did her colonial vassals. Let me examine it a moment. What difference is there between England compelling her colonies to trade with *her alone* for their supplies of manufactures; and *one section* of the union, by virtue of high prohibitive duties, compelling *another* to trade to *that alone* for all supplies of manufactured articles? Is not this the effect of the system? Is it mitigated by the reflection, that it is the brother of my blood who compels me to yield up the fruits of my toils, to gratify his spirit of rapacity? Is it mitigated by the fact that the south is in effect cut off from the *cheapest* markets in the world, and is compelled to resort to the *dearest?* Sir, the adoption of a system of *complete* protection, is the adoption of a system, as regards *our pecuniary interests*, incomparably worse than that of colonial vassalage. It is worse than colonial vassalage, precisely to the extent that the market of New England is worse than the market of G. Britain. Sir, what is the condition of the laboring classes, at this day in Canada, in respect to the taxes on the necessaries of life, when compared with that of the laboring classes in this confederacy of freemen?

I have an authentic document before me, which exhibits the monstrous difference.—[Here Mr. Mangum read the document, showing that in Canada only 2½ per cent. duties were paid on cotton goods, silks, woollens, linens; earthen, china and glass ware, hard ware, rolled iron—while, in the United States the duties on the same articles, to be paid by the consumer, range from 22 per cent., the lowest, to 250 per cent. In Canada, salt is free; here it is taxed. In Canada sugar is almost free.]—Sir, it is true, that the colonial vassals of William the 4th are taxed *less* than the laboring classes of the United States.

Sir, the merry ploughman that follows his team with buoyant spirits, and whistles as he goes in pure gladness of heart, little dreams of the insidious process by which he and his little ones are stripped of the fruits of his toils. When sitting by his evening fireside, in the midst of all he loves most upon earth, amusing simple infancy with the tales of other times; when recounting to the little prattlers that climb upon his knees and press to his side, the exploits of his ancestors in the battles of liberty—his patriotism kindling and glowing as the narrative proceeds, little—little does he know that the miners and sappers are at work under the citadel of his liberties. But, sir, the consolation offered to the south is, that she too may engage in manufacturing, and escape the evils of which she complains—may in that way throw off the thraldom of vassalage to the tariff monopolists. Those who offer that alternative know that it is but keeping the "word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope;" they know that it cannot be embraced without ruinous sacrifice. They know that it would involve a sacrifice of at least half the capital of the south, to withdraw it from planting and invest it in new pursuits. And sir, it is but frank to say that they neither expect it or desire it. For though their philosophy might enable them to bear, with commendable fortitude, the loss of half our capital—for many things are more difficult than to bear with patience the misfortunes of others—yet what philosophy could bear the destruction of all its golden dreams? What mortgagee could look unmoved upon his mortgaged estates, abandoned, dilapidated, and rapidly verging to hopeless decay?

There are those in the South that indulge in the delusion that we are capable of becoming a manufacturing people. That we might succeed, in the interior, to a certain extent, cannot be doubted. But that it could become the predominant interest, or that we should ever be able to compete with foreign rivals, is wholly impossible. We are destitute of all the great elements: slave labor is too careless. We are destitute of water power, on the sea-board; of navigation to water power in the interior. We are destitute of coal, and that salubrity of climate necessary to preserve health, in the summer and autumnal months, in the fœtid atmosphere of densely crowded factories. And, above all, thank God we are destitute of the cheap labour of a half-starved, beggared and dependant population, fit to be packed in factories, to drag out a miserable, slavish existence for the paltry equivalent of the bread that they eat, and the raiment that they wear. Sir, are these establishments favorable to liberty, or to morals? In other countries these operatives are every way degraded. In this, these establishments are too new to afford a fair sample of their bitter fruits. Is there not an immeasurable difference in the scale of being, between him who plants his foot on his own soil, feeling a high and manly sense of his personal independence—the master of his own little domain—surrounded by a happy, industrious, and virtuous family; and the day-laborer, with a scattered family, toiling from sun to sun, in crowded factories, breathing its noxious and fœtid air; dependant for his daily bread upon the mas[ter] of the establishment; and cringing to his testy humors, or losing his place? Sir, I am told, that the dependance is so complete, that in the exercise of the highest franchise of a freeman, the will of the master is the law of the dependants. They vote the calico ticket.

The Senator from Kentucky drew a picture of a cotton factory, crowded with scores of delicate young females; he painted their "ruddy complexions," "happy countenances," and "clock-work regularity."

Sir, if the genius of that gentleman could have thrown into his picture, the bold design and admirable grouping of Raphael, the delicate coloring of Titian, and the fascinating light and shadow of Rembrandt, it could not have been redeemed from revolting associations. I understand that more than twenty thousand little girls, from seven to fifteen years of age, are at this moment immersed in these factories in the United States.

Who can contemplate without pain, the hard fate of so many delicate young females, torn from a mother's love and a mother's care, immersed in these factories, drudging and laboring in every sort of contact, forced from the gambols of youthful innocence, and the gladness and sunshine of the heart overcast? Who ought not to denounce the accursed system that bribes the avarice of the parent to sacrifice the innocence of the child? I appeal to every parent, who ever felt the gush of tenderness for these little innocents; who has watched the first buddings of affection, putting forth its tiny tendrils, and clinging around his very heart-strings; whether he could find it in his heart to tear them from the scenes of their childhood—from the consecrated circle of family affections—and immerse them in these laboratories, as the drudges, the slaves of capricious task-masters? Sir, it is not in the nature of things, that their minds and their affections should resist all taint.

Sir, I have already too much extended my remarks. I had designed to examine several other matters. I must refrain.

I had determined to examine, and expose the fallacy, of the position, that prices have been reduced by the tariff; and to shew that they have fallen, not in consequence of the tariff, but in spite of it.

I had designed to examine the allegation, of an increased ability to consume, growing out of the protective system, by *enhancing* the price of bread stuffs; and to shew, as may be clearly shewn, that the allegation is founded, 1st, in an error of fact; and 2d, in an error of reasoning.

I had designed to show, that the most erroneous estimates have been made of the profits of the cotton producers.

I had intended to show that the duties upon iron—the raw material—had put out of profitable employment more than an hundred thousand of our most useful artisans, and transferred the labour to Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns in England.

I had designed to show that this system, coupled with the paper system, is a close and servile imitation of the English—which is the most *refined system* of slavery in the world. The aristocracy holding the church and state, with the infinitely various complication of place and pension, extract 350 millions of dollars annually—equal to fifteen years' income of this government. Add to this the hundreds of millions extracted by the corn laws and by banking and manufacturing establishments, and we have an appalling aggregate. When we reflect that these sums are drawn from labor, without obligations on the part of the master to feed or clothe the laborer, and without sympathy for his distresses, we must be convinced that it is the *most refined slavery*, and is infinitely more grievous and oppressive than the very worst condition of negro slavery in this country. I never saw a negro pauper without shelter, clothing and bread.

This is an interesting topic; I regret that I have to pass it. I had designed to shew that this system has brought into existence a set of men, unknown in better days, denominated "Shavers."

For the information of our more fortunate brethren of the tariff states, I will endeavour to convey some idea of this *non-descript*. A shaver is a little wolfish; he grows lean as others grow fat; he fattens as others become emaciated. To him, general prosperity is as the parching drought of summer. His happiness springs as blithesome from the misery of others, as the violet from the mound that covers the ashes of a hero. To him, the sigh of distress is "dulcet and harmonious breath," and the tears of a ruined family, surrendering to him their patrimonial acres, and driven into the wide world, houseless, pennyless, and friendless, are as refreshing and vivifying showers poured from the clouds of heaven into the burning bosom of the earth. These, and others of kindred pursuits, are almost the only allies, in respect to the Tariff policy, that our northern brethren can find in the south. In the early history of "*shaving*," men, with some claim to respect, engaged in the business. It is now become so odious that any one, of the least mark of respectability, shuns the imputation, as he would the leprosy. It is fallen into other hands—the hands of Harpies, compared with many of whom, Shylock, *the Jew, was tender-hearted, a man of honor, and a gentleman.*

I had designed to shew the palpable absurdities and abominable frauds of the whole system of *minimums.*

I had intended to shew the strong inducements held out by this policy to illicit trade, and the general corruption of morals consequent upon an extensive system of smuggling.—That smuggling is now carried on extensively on the Canada frontier is notorious.

I had intended to shew, that the great and patriotic West bear the burthens of this policy without equivalent. That the taxes paid by them annually, in the shape of duties, are more than four-fold the whole amount of appropriations for internal improvements in every part of the Union.—That their hope for indemnity in that shape is wholly delusive.—That a part of the West has partially lost by the ravages of the system, their best market for live stock.

I pass these and other topics, not doubting that they will be discussed by other Senators, in a manner much more satisfactory than I could hope to do it.

Mr. President, There is one other topic which sheer justice seems to require me to touch.—I mean the insinuation by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the present Chief Magistrate, on the north side of Mason & Dixon's line, was understood to hold one opinion on the tariff, and on the south side, he was understood to hold another. As I suppose the Honorable Senator well considered the delicate relation he bears to the Head of the Government, and settled in his mind all the proprieties of such a reference, I shall refrain from any animadversion upon that point. Sir, I regret to touch this topic. I am unwilling, in a discussion of the great principles of this stupendous system, to mingle with it mere paltry, party interests. It looks *above* and *beyond* this administration or any other, and all that belong to it. It is rapidly becoming a naked question of Liberty. The sentiment is growing in the South, and I trust it will grow more and more, that we will wear in our hearts no love for any administration, that compels us to wear the chains of this system.

But, Sir, I think the Hon. Senator did the Chief Magistrate great injustice. I never understood, that but one opinion was entertained on the subject.—We all understood him to be in favor of a system of protection.

Loving him as we did, admiring him as we trust, revering him as we ought, and confiding in him as we still delight to do, we, nevertheless, always remembered his opinions on this subject, with deep regret.

I will tell the Honorable Senator the opinion of the South, as far as I understand it. We have long known the President to be in favor of a protective system.—That opinion was first promulgated by him in North Carolina upon the eve of the Presidential election of 1824, at the time he was a candidate for the Presidency, and when the excitement in that state was high against the policy.—We have seen his recorded votes in this Senate, and his annual messages, all affirming the principles first laid before the public. *But we believed he preferred his country to himself*—that he would urge this policy no farther, than he believed the great interests of the country required, and that he was wholly incapable of abusing it either to *acquire* or to *retain* power. In a word, all believed him to be an honest man—firm—patriotic and fearless. This is the fortress of his strength—The hearts of the people is the citadel of his power.

But, Sir, I dismiss this topic; the subject under consideration is of far more weighty, and far more durable importance; and I pray God, that every man who loves his country, may take it into grave solemn consideration, that he may bring to it that spirit of conciliation and kindness that becomes the descendants of those who stood side by side, and poured out their blood like water in the achievement of our liberties. Sir, I feel a deep conviction, that this system, and this Union cannot exist permanently together—who can be insensible to the wisdom, the patriotism of mutual concession? Who can shut his eyes to the fearful signs of the times? Who is not ready to invoke the spirit of seventy-six—that devotion to liberty sealed by the blood of so many patriots and martyrs? Where is it? I fear it is gone forever.—Where is the sentiment of the *Slogan* once so dreadful to the enemy, *"Give me liberty, or give me death!"* It is heard no more in the land.

It is money—money—Give me money or—

Sir, if I could coin my heart into gold, and it were lawful in the sight of Heaven, I would pray God to give me firmness to do it, to save this Union from the fearful—the dreadful shock which I verily believe impends.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The House of Representatives has been engaged, in the first hour of each day's sitting for two or three days past, upon a question, at the first impression of no great moment, as being a question of form only, but which is in reality of no little consequence, because of the startling facts which it developes. We annex a copy of the affidavit upon which the case has been brought before the House of Representatives, with the single remark that there is reason to believe, that this is but one illustration of a general system of contributions levied on the subordinate officers of the Government for party purposes.

THE SPECIFICATIONS.

"Thomas McCrate, Esq. Collector of the Customs, for the District and Port of Wiscasset, did on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1831, attempt to induce John McClintock, an Inspector of the Revenue, to swear that he had given no part of his fees as an Inspector to any person directly or indirectly; but that the said McClintock had received the whole amount of his fees for his services, as inspector as aforesaid. Whereas, the said McCrate, did then and there require said McClintock to pay to him the said McCrate, *twenty-five per cent out of his fees* for all services by him done as Inspector, before taking said oath. Said McClintock had served seven quarters as Inspector, for which term the whole amount of fees, was about six hundred and twenty-nine dollars. Said McCrate required the said McClintock to pay him twenty-five per cent. on said fees—amounting to about *one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.* Said McCrate had paid said McClintock in goods and cash about four hundred and twenty-eight dollars—the balance then due to the said McClintock was about $201. Said McCrate then deducted the said percentage of $157 from this balance $201, and offered the said McClintock the balance after such deduction, viz: $44, as in full payment for all of said fees! Said McClintock then stated to him, that he could not take the oath required: that is, he could not swear that he had given no part DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY to any person,—when in fact he would have given said McCrate DIRECTLY $157 25—or one quarter part of all his fees for services as Inspector, and therefore refused to take the said $44 offered as aforesaid in full payment, but required the lawful balance, viz: $201 and some cents, said McClintock then asked said McCrate how he (McClintock) could take said oath? McCrate replied,—by *calling* it a present! Said McClintock then said he could not swear that he had not given any direct or indirect,—when he should call the same *direct*. Said McCrate replied that there were enough who would—and the next day, said McCrate *sent the said McClintock his discharge*—or, in other words notified the said McClintock, that his services as Inspector were no longer wanted in his District, and no other reasons were ever offered, or any further explanation ever had between the said McCrate and McClintock."

[Sworn to,] "JOHN McCLINTOCK."

The above affidavit has produced a warm debate, in which it has been broadly charged, that such contributions have been levied on the salaries of many of the minor officers of the general government, for electioneering purposes, and for sustaining Administration papers. On the other hand, it is asserted, that McClintock is intemperate, and therefore unworthy of belief. The following speech is said by the National Intelligencer to have produced what the French Journals call *a sensation* in the House. And well it might.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to be discharged from the further consideration of the case of John McClintock, and that it be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury,

Mr. STANBERRY, of Ohio, said he hoped the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of this matter, would not prevail. It is admitted, (said he,) that the Collector is an officer liable to be impeached by the Constitution; and that, if the charges made against him be true, they constitute an impeachable offence. But it seems to be thought, that because he was appointed by the President, and removable at his pleasure, that it would be encroaching upon the President's prerogative, for this House to meddle with the officer. I rise chiefly for the purpose of entering my protest against this doctrine. If this House sanction it, we will relinquish the most salutary power vested in us by the Constitution.

Is it certain, if the most satisfactory proof were made of the guilt of this officer, that he would be removed by the Head of the Treasury Department, or by the President? Sir, the People whom I represent, have tried the experiment of endeavoring to effect the removal of a United States' officer by making complaints against him, to the Head of a Department. The Superintendent of the Cumberland Road in Ohio was guilty, not only of defrauding the Government, but of oppressing and defrauding individuals with whom contracts were made for the construction of the road. Added to this, he was notoriously incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his office. Complaints were made to the late Secretary of War, who sent a respectable and intelligent officer of the Army to investigate the charges. This officer, (Major Talcott,) did on the spot enter into a laborious investigation of the conduct of the Superintendent. He took the testimony of witnesses on oath, and the Superintendent had every opportunity of making his defence. The testimony, accompanied by the report of Major Talcott, was transmitted to the War Department. I have heard, (for I have not read the testimony or the report,) but I have no doubt of the fact, that the testimony did most fully prove the charges made against the Superintendent; and the report of Major Talcott recommended his removal. Well, sir, was the Superintendent removed? No such thing. He still holds the office; and, notwithstanding the great interest which Ohio has in the continuation of this road, I believe most of her Representatives feel almost indifferent whether any further appropriations be made, if this Superintendent is permitted to hold his office. We know that the money will be wasted, and that the work will languish.

The Superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office, after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudulently, to give to Governor Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place.—The Editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much credit for defeating this attempted fraud. I understand that it was in consequence of the remonstrances of the Delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I *am* indebted to the Telegraph; and that is, that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation.

Is not William B. Lewis still suffered to hold his office? And is any further proof needed to convince any man of his guilt?

Unlimited confidence in the President is a doctrine unknown to the Constitution. We are placed here, to check the Executive. But now, it is thought the only mark of genuine patriotism to profess the most unbounded devotion to the will of the President: and the conduct of every officer, favored by the President, must be exempt from all inquiry or censure. "It does not become us," said a Roman knight, in the Senate, boasting of his friendship for Sejanus, and addressing himself to Tiberius—"It does not become us to inquire into the person you are pleased to prefer above others, or into reason. To you Heaven has given a consummate judgment. To us there remains the glory of a cheerful obedience." Language fit for the ears of a tyrant, master of the lives and property of his subjects; but most unfit for the ears of the Chief Magistrate of a Free People, holding his power by their will, and responsible to them for its abuse.

It happens now, as it frequently does, says the National Intelligencer, that the first information of the secret action of the Government reaches us in the New York papers.—A Letter from Washington to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, dated five days ago, says—

"The Senate, during the last two days, has been engaged, in secret session, on the nomination of the Territorial Judges. The debates have been high, angry, and, on the part at least of one of the orators, very indecorous. It seems, that on Tuesday, Mr. Isaac Hill read a long tirade against the Senators by whose votes Mr. Van Buren's nomination was rejected. Some of his own party cried out shame and Mr. Clayton replied to him with great severity. It is also so said that the Senate is likely to be involved in a general discussion of the principles on which Mr. Van Buren's nomination was rejected."

Other letters, dated last Saturday evening, to the Editors of the New York Evening Post, announce that Governor Cass, on Thursday, concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia, providing for the cession of their lands, and for the emigration beyond the Mississippi of all those who may not prefer taking reservations and living under the State laws.

"The provisions of the treaty," says one correspondent, "are very liberal for the Creeks, and highly satisfactory to them. The treaty was finally signed and exchanged this morning between the President and the Creek deputation. Thus the great Indian question is narrowed down to the Cherokees of Georgia. Even as to them, the question is lessening in importance. Letters received here this morning from the Cherokee country state, that a large body of the Indians, including all those north of *Hightower*, have enrolled for emigration.

(This Treaty has since been ratified, unanimously, by the Senate.)

The following is another instance of Washington News first becoming public in the New-York papers. We should not be surprised if the bud disclosed in the first of these paragraphs should in time ripen into fruit:

On the subject of Minister to England, we learn that Mr Stevenson will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. Van Buren, but not until about the close of the session. Without any disparagement to either of the gentlemen named, we may be permitted to say, that this selection, should it be made, will be one calculated to do credit to the country, and give great satisfaction to the people.

The highly important situation which Mr Forsyth occupies in the Senate, and the necessity of his presence in that body, with other able colleagues, to keep in check the new *triumvirate*, has no doubt operated against his selection as Minister to England if the rumors to which we refer be true. In our judgment, he can do the country, at this juncture, more important service where he now is, than at the Court of St James.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr. Senator Moore, of Alabama, has published a Letter, addressed to one of his constituents, vindicating his vote on Mr. Van Buren's nomination; appended to which is a Note which furnishes the following information:

"I am authorized to say that, although it was the earnest desire of Judge Bibb, of Kentucky, (a Senator, whose patriotism and sterling character will not be called in question,) to sustain all the nominations of the President, the disclosures on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren were such that, had he been present, he would have voted against its confirmation. It is also known that other Senators voted in favor of the nomination *solely* upon the ground that he had already gone abroad, and had entered on his duties. A renomination would therefore receive an immediate and decided rejection."

Stuffing Gen. Jackson.—Much pains is taken by the Opposition to impress a belief that General Jackson is in declining health, and no doubt this system will be kept up until the election next fall.

If he were sick—indeed were he 'to shuffle off this mortal coil,' his skin stuffed would make a more acceptable President to the People of the United States than either *Henry Clay* or *William Wirt.*—*Patriot.*

What a strange commentary on the virtue, *wisdom* and *intelligence* of the People is furnished by this extract, taken, as it appears to be, from a paper edited by a Senator in Congress, Mr. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire!

Original Anecdote.—The Portland Advertiser says—When the report reached Brunswick College that the Cholera was in Topsham, a student in the *Freshman* class observed that he knew "the Cholera would get here, but he hoped he should be a Senior when it arrived, as he understood it only *faked the lower classes.*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1832.

A new arrangement of the Mails has just come into operation, by which the Northern mail is due here at 12 M. instead of 2 P. M., and both the Southern mails at 9½ P. M. No instructions have been received to change the hours of arrival or departure of the Wilmington mail, and until they are made to correspond, some inconvenience will be felt.

In our next we shall publish Mr. Gaston's great speech on the subject of rebuilding the Capitol, a part of which appears in the last Register. We are inclined to believe that there will be no further delay in the publication of the remainder of that debate; and it is but justice to say, that that which has occurred is not chargeable to the Editors of the Register.

The Banks in this town having refused any longer to receive foreign Bank Notes, they have depreciated, as will be seen by reference to the head "Money Market."

Freights.—Those interested, will find a notice of a reduction of the rates of Freight between this place and Wilmington, among the advertisements—the result (we hope not an injurious one) of increased competition.

In correcting Mr. Wyche's errors in our last, we made one ourself, which, as it relates to an important article, we seize the occasion to correct. We put down the freight of Salt, at ten cents per bushel of 56 lbs. which made the freight of a ton of Salt up the river, nearly 4, or 3 cents per mile, whereas, it should have been 10 cents per measured bushel, equal to 75 lbs. The freight, therefore, of a ton of Salt has been only $2 50 cents, or 2 cents per ton per mile.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. McKay for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Benton's Speech on the Tariff.

We understand that considerable Snow fell in Chatham County on Friday last.

Another Correspondence.—The last Raleigh Star contains a correspondence between Gov. Branch and Gen. R. M. Saunders, Attorney General of the State, which took place in consequence of a publication in the Star of the 10th ult. under the signature of A. B., relative to the conduct of Gov. Branch in repeating the conversation with the President, which our readers will recollect was near causing a duel between Gov. Branch and Gov. Forsyth. Gov. B. having ascertained from the Editors of the Star that Gen. Saunders was the author of the piece, wrote to him, through his friend Gov. Iredell, calling on him promptly to repair the injury, and retract his charges. The General did retract, but in rather an ungracious manner; whereupon Gov. Branch addressed him the following letter, from which the reader can readily determine which of the gentlemen has come off "second best:"—

Washington City, March 28th, 1832.

Sir,—I have received your letter from Nashville, N. Carolina, dated the 20th instant You have retracted the offensive charge, which you had thought proper to make against me in the Raleigh Star, of a breach of confidence, and of course your explanation is so far satisfactory as to relieve me from the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress, which might otherwise have been imposed on me. But, in accepting your explanation, I cannot pass by the manner in which you have chosen to make it, unnoticed. Without commenting on certain expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction, I am constrained to say, that its entire contents bear the character of justice reluctantly yielded—far more so than I had a right to expect from one, between whom and myself there had previously existed friendly relations, and who must now at least be conscious of the injustice he has done me. Nor can I conclude without expressing my surprise, considering our previous relations, that you should so hastily, and on such slight suspicions as those stated in your note, attempt to inflict so deep a wound on my character. You must feel that you would not have thus acted towards me a few short months past, and since that I am conscious of no change that could have affected your then feelings, except that I bear, by no demerit of my own, altered relations towards those who wield that branch of the General Government which has the dispensation of its patronage—the power of bestowing offices and rewards. At the time to which I refer, my favorable countenance might at least in some degree have been considered as a passport to the devout worshippers at the shrine of power. But now, from the attitude in which I am placed, they may suppose that a more ready admission may be obtained by the immolation of my character. How far this change in my relations towards those who control the power of rewarding may have so greatly changed your conduct towards me as, that you should in so short a time pass from that of a suiter for office, through my favor, to that of assailant of my reputation, and that too on suspicions so hasty and unfounded that you have been compelled on a review of the case to retract your charges, I leave, without further remarks, to your own conscience and to the world to determine.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

To Gen'l Romulus M. Saunders,—Raleigh.

Gov. Branch has obtained leave of absence until the 1st of May, in consequence of sickness in his family, and passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way to Florida, where a part of his family resides.

It will be seen that Mr. Mangum, at the close of his able Speech, avows the fact that President Jackson is, and has always been, in favor of a protecting Tariff. This is no doubt true; but, with due deference to Mr. Mangum, we aver that it has not been generally so admitted by his friends at the South, until lately. We know, that previous to his election, they looked to him, or *professed* to do so, for a repeal of the obnoxious principles of the Tariff system, and that that was one of the grounds upon which his election was pressed. The promulgation of his opinions, on the eve of the Presidential election of 1824, was nothing more, if we mistake not, than a declaration in his letter to Dr. Coleman, of this State, that he was in favor of a "judicious Tariff," an expression that suits all men of all parties, and may be as conscientiously made by a Tariff man, as by an advocate of Free Trade.—It is an undeniable fact, that it was used in this part of the country to promote his election, by and among Anti-Tariff men.

The President being now confessedly in favor of the Protective System, is it not astonishing that the people of the South, who seem almost mad in their opposition to it, are yet strenuous in his support? But, as if this were not sufficiently inconsistent, the strongest Anti-Tariff men are straining every nerve to bring in a Tariff Vice President. Mr. Van Buren's vote stands recorded in favor of all the most odious provisions of the act of 1828, and finally in favor of the act itself. And yet the noisiest of these consistent politicians, the real "whipsters," as our neighbor would say, are determined that he shall be Vice President. He holds scarcely one principle in common with the people of North Carolina, and not one in ten of them could be induced to vote for him if the question were fairly submitted to them. But so complete is the organization of the party machinery, that we shall not be much surprised if he receives the vote of this State, just because no efforts are made to obtain a fair expression of the popular suffrage.

Almourhid Ali.—There is some danger that the notice taken by a Correspondent in our last paper, of this interesting stranger, will ruin his business. We learn that whilst he was recounting his tale of woe, and "astonishing the natives" with his learning, in a neighboring village, our paper arriv d, and his Turkship found it convenient to put a hasty period to his visit to that place. Let the public be on its guard. He has deceived more literary institutions and learned men than we should like to name. In the country, we are told that he speaks English as *if* it were his mother tongue.—it is only in towns and cities that he plays the distressed Turk, and has no language but the Latin.

Georgia.—We learn from the Milledgeville Journal, of Thursday last, that Mr. Chester, one of the Counsel for the Missionaries, and bearer of the Mandate of the Supreme Court, was then in Milledgeville, and had handed to the Governor, a copy of the decision, and a petition from the Missionaries for their release. The result of this application is not stated.

The same paper states that the 96 Surveyors chosen for the purpose, assembled in Milledgeville on the 2d inst. in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, to proceed in the survey of the territory now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians. The law provides, that when the survey shall be completed, "it shall be the duty of the Governor, in case he shall deem it for the interest of the State, to cause the Lottery Commissioners to assemble at Milledgeville, to commence the drawing of the Land Lottery." The Lottery act reserves to the Indians the possession of their improvements, and the entire tracts on which such improvements are situated, and provides that no grants shall issue for such tracts until the Indians shall have abandoned them.

The reader will find in the speech of Mr. Stanberry, a confirmation of the statement of Gen. Duff Green in relation to the attempt to defraud the Government in the Indian contract. Major Lewis has published a long defence, or denial. We have not seen it.

At a Medical Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania on the 29th ult. the following gentlemen from this State received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, viz:

Thomas Matthews,	Wm. S. Langley,
Arch'd S. Hall,	Henry Yarborough,
Jas. Y. Thompson,	Alfred Plummer,
Boaz Whitfield,	Turner S. Wilson,
Rich'd Cochran,	Wm. A. Evans.

Foreign.—Arrivals at New York furnish Liverpool dates to Feb. 23d, and Paris to the 21st.

France and England have signified authoritatively to the King of Spain, that they will not permit him to send troops to the aid of Don Miguel.

The Belgian question was still unsettled.

The Cholera was making but little progress in London, and apprehensions about it had greatly subsided. Only 26 deaths had occurred in London, in about 10 days.

The Reform Bill was almost through the Commons. It would probably be sent to the House of Lords before the end of the month. Of its fate there, the London Spectator of 18th July, says:

"It is now generally believed that it will pass that House without material alteration. The Reformers, therefore, need not abate one jot of heart or hope. The confidence of the king in his Ministers is unabated; the Ministers are resolute in their determination not to disappoint the People. The Moderates have, it is said, come in when they could do no better: Lord Grey holds in his pocket a commission which would have enabled him to dispense with their assistance had it not been proffered; he has had *one hundred and seventy* applications for peerages; and sooner than the Bill should suffer damage, he will doubtless make the whole!"

Havre, Feb. 21.—The minds of the people both of London and Paris appear to be more at ease on the question of peace or war and yet a subject of difficulty is rising up. Spain has declared she will support Don Miguel against Don Pedro, and the three Great Powers say they will support Spain. France and England will take the other side the moment Spain invades Portugal. Thus you see the question of peace or war must still be sought in the *chapter of accidents.*

The funds come higher this morning from Paris.

The cholera does not occasion so much alarm as one would expect at its approach.

Mr. Rives has been assured by the minister that the duty on cotton *will not* take place.

A King for Greece.—Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, has been selected for the King of Greece by Great Britain, France and Russia, while Austria and Prussia have been indirect parties to the agreement. He is only 17 years old, and will have a Counsellor.

Liverpool, February 23, 1832.

The active demand which prevaded our Cotton market during the two weeks of February has subsided; and the business done this week has been on a much reduced scale. There seems however to be no visible tendency to a decline of prices, and we consider any such decline as improbable so long as no great increase takes place in our stocks. The sales from 18th to the 23d inclusive are as near as we can ascertain 6,000 bales and the imports 23,471 bales.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Stock is 109 per cent. above par. But the appreciation of the Canal Stocks in England, as shown by sales on the 1st November last, exceeds any thing we have ever known. The following are examples:

Coventry Canal, cost per Share	£100, sold for	£750
Cromford ditto,	100, do.	410
Erewash,	100, do.	600
Forth and Clyde,	100, do.	600
Leeds and Liverpool,	100, do.	405
Loughborough,	100, do. ☞	2550
Mersey and Irwell,	100, do.	525
Oxford,	100, do.	510
Stafford and Worcester,	140, do.	555
Stroudwater,	150, do.	480
Trent and Mersey,	101, do.	620

Congress.—In the Senate, the presentation of the following bill gave rise to a warm debate. It was objected to on the ground that it did not embrace the whole subject, that none of the protected articles were included, &c. A motion to recommit it to the Committee with instructions to report a bill embracing the whole subject, was negatived, and the bill laid upon the table. The following is the bill, as reported by Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the —— day of —— next, the following articles of merchandize when imported into the United States, in vessels of the United States, may be entered free of duty, to wit: all teas imported from China, or any other place East of the Cape of Good Hope, coffee, cocoa, almonds, figs, currants, raisins, prunes, plums, dates, grapes, filberts, black pepper, cayenne pepper, cinnamon, cloves, cassia, nutmegs, mace, pimento, ginger, capers, camphor, indigo, madder, madder root, gum arabic, gum senegal, shellac, lac dye, linseed, rapeseed and hempseed oil, sumac, argol, woad or pastel, barks, roots, nuts and berries used in dying, turmeric, tortoise shell, sponge, crude saltpetre, saffron, sago, olives, India rubber, brass in plates, Peruvian bark, Juniper berries, oil of juniper, cochineal, ivory unmanufactured, opium, corks, quicksilver, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, calomel, camomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanas, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, cutlasses, daggers, dirks, down and feathers of all kinds, epaulets and wings of gold and silver, filtering stones, tinfoil, frankincense, gamboge, hair pencils, hangers, hemlock, henbane, hones, horn plates for lanthorns, ipecacuana, ivory black, laudanum, macaroni, millstones, musk, nuts of all kinds, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, sabre, spyglasses, telescopes, tamarinds in sugar or molasses, bristles, ox horns and all other horns and tips, parts of watches, sextants, quadrants, paintings, drawings, tin in plates and sheets, quills and flax.

Sec. That instead of the duties now payable by law on the following articles of merchandize, when imported into the United States, there shall be levied and collected on the same when imported in vessels of the United States, from and after the —— day of —— next, the following duties, to wit: on all teas imported from any other place than above specified, or in vessels not of the United States, ten cents per pound: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of foreign vessels secured by treaty.

Sec. 3. That the several articles of merchandize enumerated in this act, which have been, or shall be hereafter, put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, and shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the — day of — next, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

The amount of the reduction of revenue, proposed to be effected by the above bill, is about $5,660,000.

An animated debate has arisen in the Senate, on the subject of the expenditure made by the present Administration, compared with the last, for foreign intercourse, and also in relation to the good effected by each in extending and improving the relations of the government with foreign nations. Mr. Marcy having asserted that the late Administration "did nothing for the money; effected no good for the country," the debate turned chiefly upon that point. Mr. Clay "asserted that so far from having done nothing, the last Administration concluded more treaties, here at the Seat of Government, with foreign Powers, than any preceding Administration—perhaps all of them together—and adjusted many long-standing difficulties and disputed questions with foreign Governments."

The debate had not been concluded.

The Senate is also engaged on the Revolutionary Pensions Bill; and has the Apportionment Bill again before it, it having been reported by the Select Committee to whom it was referred, amended in accordance with Mr. Webster's views of representing fractions.

In the House of Representatives, an angry debate took place, on the presentation by Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, of a memorial of 40 persons, residents of Cirenchester, England, and British subjects, remonstrating against slavery, and asking an appropriation for the aid of the American Colonization Society. Many gentlemen engaged in this debate, among whom

Mr. BLAIR, of South Carolina, said that he cared very little whether the memorial was read or not, or what disposition was made of it. A disposition to tamper with the slave question had been manifested, and he cared not how soon gentlemen played the game out. The gentleman from Rhode Island had reproached the South on the subject of slavery. But whose fault was it that the South labored under what the gentleman called a curse. The fault of the South? No. The fault lay with the land of ships. It was the ship-owners of the North who had sent out their vessels—brought the Africans to the Southern shores—sold them for a valid consideration—pocketed the money, and then went home—purchased houses and established factories. They had erected vast stone buildings, and filled them with manufactures; but they were founded on the groans and tears of wretched Africans.—He could tell gentlemen, that when they moved that question seriously, they from the South would meet it elsewhere. It would not be disputed in that House, but in the open field, where powder and cannon would be their orators, and their arguments lead and steel.

The House has been much engaged in debate upon the Indian Appropriation Bills, many parts of which have been opposed. The case of the Wiscasset Collector, also, has been a source of much debate.

It is with sincere regret that we witness the course a portion of the press is taking in an attempt to sustain General Jackson, at all hazards, right or wrong, and at any price, even at the cost of the time-honored institutions of the country. The following is from the Onondaga Standard:

"In regard to the intimation of Judge McLean, that upon the enforcement of this decision depends the resolution of the Court ever to convene again, we have only to say that we trust in heaven they will adhere to their determination. We should rejoice in the event. *A new bench might be organized, into which should enter some portion of the spirit of the age.*'

Ay, 'some portion of the spirit of the age,' some of the detestable spirit of cupidity, personal adulation, and political profligacy which characterize the age. The present judges are too virtuous, and "a new bench must be organized." The Senate of the United States reject a nomination, and it is forthwith gravely proposed to reduce their term of service to two years, and deprive them of the appointing power. Whosoever had predicted five years ago that such sentiments would have ever found an editor, traitor enough to conceive, and so lost to shame as to utter them, would have been deemed a silly alarmist, whose opinions commanded neither attention nor belief.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

The following is worthy of note, as indicative of the feelings of the Executive on the subject of the Supreme Court decision:

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The last No. of the Globe is devoted to the Georgia Question. It furnishes a communication 12 columns in length—"from the pen of a gentleman eminently qualified, by his intimacy with all that concerns our Indian relations, and by his legal and literary attainments, to do justice to the subject." It is undoubtedly from Gov. Cass, Secretary at War. It is therefore unnecessary to say, that it is an able and eloquent composition. It cuts up by the roots the late decision of the Supreme Court—one of the most extravagant as well as weakest opinions, which has ever emanated from that high tribunal. Governor Cass has gone into the whole subject—and he establishes upon grounds not to be shaken, the rights and jurisdiction of the State of Georgia.

The City Bank Robbery.—The remainder of the money stolen from the City Bank about a year ago by Smith and Murray, has at last been recovered. It was found in Philadelphia by justice Hopson and Benjamin J. Hays, in the very spot where it was buried by Murray. The reason that the previous searches were unsuccessful was, that they mistook the right square. Justice Hopson and Mr. Hays proceeded to Philadelphia on Monday morning, and arriving there the same evening, they immediately commenced a reconnoisance; and finding there were two squares that answered to the description given them, they made such discoveries as satisfied them that they were not far from the object of their wishes. They then furnished themselves with a trowel, and by the side of the wall in a burying ground, they dug up an earthern pot which proved to contain the lost treasure. They returned to the city last evening with the money. The amount is $26,817; $4614 of which belongs to S. & M. Allen.

New York J. Commerce.

New York Canals.—We beg leave to call attention to the following extract from the report of the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals, in the Legislature of New York. The facts which it discloses, in relation to the income of the Canals of that State, are truly astonishing.

"According to the report of the Committee on Canals, and your committee have examined it with great care, the resources of the State are far beyond what the most sanguine friends of the canal anticipated. The amount of surplus monies and stocks, now on hand, applicable to the extinguishment of the Erie and Champlain Canal debt, will be found not to vary much from $2,600,000. The amount of debt is $7,001,000, redeemable in 1837 and 1845. From the result of late years, the committee would be warranted in calculating the increase of the tolls at the rate of $200,000 per year. For the two past years, the increase has been much greater. The amount this year is about $1,200,000 over and above interest, expenses of repairs, superintendence, &c.; but to place the calculation beyond all doubt, we will assume one million as the annual nett income from the various sources of canal fund. Taking this as the data, it will be perceived that the canal debt will not only be discharged in the year 1837, but that a large surplus will remain in the treasury. Calculating according to the true and correct returns, and in accordance with present prospects, surely a doubt cannot be entertained, that the State will be in funds to discharge the canal debt at the end of *four* years from this period.

"If this be correct, and your committee are well assured that it is so, then the State can go on with internal improvements, without the least prospect of resorting to direct taxation.

"No fund is required for this purpose, no indirect or direct taxation, no selling of public lands, or encroaching upon the general fund."

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, April 5.

Later from Europe.—By the *Rhone*, packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 1st ult. inclusive, and by the *Caledonia*, from Liverpool, we have papers of the same date from that port, and to the 29th from London. They furnish little of positive interest. In London, though the *Cholera* had jumped from the east end of the town to its centre, at St. Giles's,—the *Five Points* of Westminster,—it seems to be justly looked upon as comparatively harmless; and the wise resolution was taken not to render it really desolating and fatal, by useless and injurious quarantine restrictions.

The translations from the late Paris papers indicate a pacific disposition in the North; but if there be any thing in the speculations referred to by our Havre correspondent, and in the extract in the Gazette de France from the Madrid letter, as to the feelings and purposes of Spain, a new source of general discord may soon be opened there; unless the feeble force which Don Pedro has as yet succeeded in mustering should deter him from any attempt upon Portugal.

The citizen King of the French, while walking in the streets of Paris, was nearly run over by a cabriolet driven at a rapid pace. H. M. had made the mistake of causing the individual driving the cabriolet to be arrested for an attempt upon the *sacred person of the Monarch.*

Liverpool Market, Feb. 29.—The demand for Cotton last week was on a limited scale, only reaching 10,140 bales, viz: 240 Sea Islands at 10 a 15d.; 10 Stained 6½; 5170 Upland 5½ a 7½—30 a 7¾d.; 1320 Orleans 5½ a 7¾d—140 at 8 a 8½d.; 890 Alabama 5¾ a 6¾; 1540 Brazil 6¾ a 9, &c. With the exception of 300 bales for export, the business done was confined to consumers, who in the early part of the week, purchased on rather more favorable terms, but subsequently the market became more steady, and any previous decline was regained; the import during the week was 20,200 bales. The sales of Cotton for the past four days are about 16,600 bales, with an advance in prices, of fully ¼ per lb. but a corresponding improvement not having taken place yesterday, in the Manchester market, ours has had less animation to-day; about 1500 of the foregoing are on speculation.

DIED,

At his residence in this County, on the 26th ult., Col. JOHN THAMES, aged 62 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 9, at 5 A. M., the Henrietta Steamer, with Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., for Nott & Starr, Campbell & McNair, Hall & Johnson, Yarbrough & Ray, Pond & Brooks, G. Hurlbutt, C. P. Mallett.

DEPARTED, April 9, 3 P. M., the Henrietta Steamer, with Flour, Tobacco, Cotton, Oil, Tallow, Beeswax, &c., from T. Fuller, P. Dailey, Jos. Baker, C. S. Bray, and others.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 6 a 7¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8¾ a 9¼. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 80. Flour 3 80 to 5. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey a 33 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

MONEY MARKET.

Branch Bank Checks on New York,	¼	pr. ct. prem.
Under $500	½	ditto.
Georgia Bank Notes,	3	pr. ct. disc't.
Virginia,	2	ditto.
South Carolina,	2	ditto.
Under $5,	3	ditto.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the *new* Steam Boat JOHN WALKER, give notice to Merchants and others, interested, that the *RATES OF FREIGHT* on Dry Goods have been *reduced* nearly one-third less than the printed Rates of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company of July 1st, 1830. A reduction on other articles is contemplated; in the mean time Goods will be carried up almost as low as at present by the Pole Boats.

Wilmington, April 5, 1832. 75-3t.

For Boston.

A GOOD Vessel will sail from Wilmington for Boston in the course of 8 or 10 days, for freight, &c., apply to AMOS KIMBALL.

April 10.

To Hire.

ON Saturday next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, will be hired, until the first of January next, a number of *NEGROES*, Women, Girls and Boys. Terms will be made known on the day of hiring.

WILLIAM L. MILLER, *Executor of Wm. Lord, deceased.*

April 10, 1832.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and letter Paper, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

A Dwelling House for sale,

AND LOTS ELIGIBLY SITUATED FOR WARE HOUSES, *TO LEASE.*

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most accommodating terms, the Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets. The Improvements are nearly new, with a good Garden attached, and will be found to unite almost every convenience requisite for a small family.

Also, to LEASE for a term of years,

The Lot or Lots corner of Old and Union streets.—They are eligibly situated for the erection of Warehouses, being very convenient to the business part of the town.—Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,

Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.

April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms both accommodating as to time and reasonable as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Robinson and Mr. A Graham. Also, the Lot corner of Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street, late in the occupancy of Messrs. Jas. H. Hooper and John Selph. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,

Agent for Mrs. M. R. Anderson.

April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 31st March, his apprentice boy by the name of *Neill McGill*, now between 19 and 20 years of age, and was bound to him until he would be 21 by his father, Neill McGill, residing in Cumberland county, where it is expected he will aim to go; he had on when he left me a green broadcloth coat, light colored satinet pantaloons and a fine fur hat; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair and eyes. The above reward will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, but no charges. All persons are hereby forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to enforce the law against any one that will do so.

A. G. WILKINSON.

Charlotte, April 3, 1832. 75-3t.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

A GOOD workman, of moral character and steady habits, would find employment as a Journeyman Copartner in the above business, by immediate application to the Post Master at this Office. A man without a family would be preferred.

HERMAN ALLEN.

Hone Factory Post Office, Randolph, N C., 3d month 12th, 1832. 75-3t.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Wilkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Matter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an assortment of Landreth's

Garden Seeds.

April 2. 74tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

W[illegible]ost articles appertaining to the business.

B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and
CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

March 13. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.
CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and
MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, }
60 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son,
for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk. Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

REMOVAL.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 39tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread. Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 48 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.
Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other businesspertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 54tf.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th day of April next, at Public Auction, at the Town House, those four

VALUABLE LOTS,

fronting on Rowan Street, nearly opposite the residence of Louis D. Henry, Esq'r. The Plat and Boundaries of said Lots can be seen at the Subscribers' Auction Store. Terms (which will be liberal) on the day of sale:

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, March 20, 1832. 72tf.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.

March 20.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,
For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66 tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 183[illegible] 4-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent

SAM. F. NELSON.

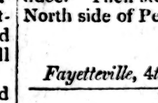
December 31, 1831. 61-3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F Nelson, proprietors of said company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F NELSON.
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

January 3, 1832. 61-tf



NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
For Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Hayetteville, Jan. 4. 62tf

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. S. C.

February 7, 1832.